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# SAUT AL-THAWRA

Weekly News Bulletin Issued by  
People's Front for the Liberation  
of Oman & the Arabian Gulf

Aden Office P. O. Box 5037  
Ma'alla, Aden, P. D. R. Yemen

No. 50

5th MAY, 1973

## MILITARY REPORT

- \* FIFTEEN ATTACKS WITHIN FIVE DAYS ON CENTRES OF ADNI AND KHEISAL IN CENTRAL REGION.
- \* OTHER ATTACKS ON ENEMY CENTRES AT KHEISAL IN EASTERN REGION AND ABU KHUSEIFA AT AL-MAMMAR AND NORTH SARFEET IN WESTERN REGION
- \* BRITISH PLANES CONTINUE RAIDS ON PLACES OF CITIZENS
- \* MARTYRDOM OF PATRIOT COMRADE MOHAMMAD ABDULLAH GA'ABI.

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## POLITICAL COMMENTARY

TRIBUTE TO MARTYR DIPLOMATS



MILITARY REPORT

FROM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE NO. 220 TO 233/73

ISSUED BY FORCES OF PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY - DHOFAR REGION

During the period between 20th and 25th April, the forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia launched 21 attacks on the British enemy forces and their reactionary puppets. These attacks were concentrated on the Red Line and Admi centre in the Central Region where our revolutionaries launched during the same period eight attacks which were successful on the centre of Admi lying in the north of the British air base at Sallalah plain and seven other attacks on the enemy centre at Hasl situated in the south of the Red Line in addition to other attacks on Kheisal and Sarfeet.

THE EASTERN REGION:

On 24th April, a group of our revolutionaries attacked the enemy camp at Kheisal in the Eastern Region using mortars for half an hour. This was at 3.00 p.m. At 5.00 on the same day our forces repeated their attack on the same camp resulting in the destruction of numerous positions of the enemy and his defensive installations in addition to the injury of a number of enemy members.

CENTRAL REGION:

In the Central Region, the forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia launched repeated daily attacks on the enemy centres at Admi and Hasl during the period lying between 20th and 25th April, 1973. During this period our forces launched attacks on these two centres during which the enemy suffered heavy losses in life and equipment. The sniping group also played a prominent role in disturbing the enemies through sniping operations launched continuously on these positions.

In the morning of 23rd April, the enemy tried to infiltrate into one of the positions in the Red Line but our forces confronted them and clashed with them in a hot battle in which the enemy was forced to retreat to his position after suffering heavy losses in life and equipment which were not assessed up to the preparation of this communique. From our side patriot Comrade Mohammad Abdullah Ga'abi was martyred.

AL-MAMMAR

At twelve noon on 25th April, our forces attacked the enemy centre at Abu Khuseifa in al-Mammar. The attack, in which mortars and machine-guns were used, continued for one hour and resulted in the destruction of four enemy positions. The enemy was seen removing three casualties between killed and wounded. Our forces returned without incurring any losses.

In the morning of 24.4.73 our revolutionaries launched an artillery attack on the enemy centres at North Sarfeet. The shelling continued for 45 minutes resulting in the destruction of the artillery position of the enemy and the injury of some of his members.



At 9.00 in the morning of 23.4.73 our artillery shelled the enemy positions at North Sarfeet for a period of half an hour during which our artillery destroyed three enemy positions and a watch tower. Enemy casualties were not assessed.

On 26 April, the artillery of the revolutionaries launched an attack on the same position for half an hour during which four enemy positions were destroyed and some enemy members were injured. During this period the enemy planes and heavy artillery in different areas continued to shell liberated areas aiming at the places of citizens. This resulted in the burning of wide areas of grazing places but there were no casualties.

TOTAL ENEMY LOSSES DURING THESE OPERATIONS:

- 1) Death and injury of 43 enemy members
- 2) Destruction of 21 enemy positions and a watch tower and the destruction of the enemy artillery position and silencing of another.

Our losses during these operations were the martyrdom of patriot comrade Mohammad Abdullah G'abi.

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1st MAY - WORLD DAY OF THE WORKING CLASS

On 1st May of every year the working class in the world celebrate its historical day. This day secures immense importance particularly at this critical stage in which the conflict between world imperialism and the working and toiling masses in the world toughens and blazes and the revolutionary tide in the area of Oman and the Arabian Gulf grows. All this forms an important and decisive junction in the history of the struggle of the proletariat which will lead to the decisiveness of the conflict in favour of the world working class and the poor masses.

Celebration of 1st May as the day of the working class of the world came following a decision adopted by the International Conference held in Paris in 1889. This was a result of the events of the Paris uprising in 1848 and the Paris Commune in 1871 as well as the world-wide strike which took place in Chicago in the United States of America on 1st May, 1886 at (McCormick) factory where the workers staged a general strike in which they demanded reduction of the working hours from 12 to eight hours. The following day the workers staged a huge demonstration in the streets of the town in protest against the repression committed against their rights. The demonstration was strongly broken and workers leaders were arrested and forwarded to trial on fake charges that they threw the police with bombs. Since the court was part of the machinery of the American capitalist State, they were sentenced to death. (They were George Engel, Adolf Fister, Albert Parsons and Auguste Seas.).

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MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

The Central Executive Committee of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf sent the following message of condolence to the comrades of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers condoling them on the martyrdom of Comrade Mohammad Saleh Alulaqi, Foreign Minister in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and his diplomat comrades. The following is the text of the message:-

"With great sorrow and pain we heard the news on the tragic aircraft incident which led to the martyrdom of Comrade Mohammad Saleh Alulaqi, Foreign Minister, and his diplomat comrades.

"The visit made by the martyr diplomats to the rural areas of the revolution in Democratic Yemen to get acquainted with more conditions of the poor, was a lively crystallisation of the resolutions of their first successful conference.

"The fall of the aircraft carrying the martyr diplomats was a great shock and loss to the Yemeni people and the masses of our people in Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

"These martyrs - the martyrs of the revolution of 14th October - are really the martyrs of the revolution of 9th June.

"They have truly and sincerely introduced outstanding services to the revolution of 9th June inasmuch as they served the revolution of 14th October.

"We, in the name of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf, bases, leaderships and masses, share you the deep sorrows and extend our condolences to you and to the National Front Political Organisation and the masses of our Yemeni people. We also share the families of the martyrs their pains and sorrows and wish them every patience."

LIGHT ON CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN DIPLOMATS HELD IN TEHRAN

The secret conference of the American diplomats held in Teheran was concluded on 24th April, 1973. The conference meetings were surrounded by secrecy fearing the leak of any information about what went on inside the meetings.

It would be noticed that the conference secured special significance in view of the fact that it aims at adopting a new policy by American imperialism in the Middle East and at laying down a foundation stone for this plan in which its main panel will be Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Jordan and the Gulf sheikhs and princes. Iran was selected as the centre of plotting on the peoples of the Arabian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula area on the grounds that Iran is being the guarantee conspiratorial base of the United States. The biggest proof on this is the huge arms deals concluded during the past two months which were described to be the biggest deals in history. These deals were concluded between Iran and the United States so that Iran becomes anew the watch-dog of the interests of imperialism in the area and for ensuring the continued flow of oil to the factories of America.



As to the other topics discussed by the conference, Kahan newspaper said that they centred on the situation in the Arabian Gulf and Peninsula and the necessity of liquidating the armed revolution in the southern part of Oman (Dhofar) in order to stop the revolutionary tide in the area, the Arab-Israeli war and the activities of the Palestinian commandoes, the Arab oil and continuation of its flow to the American factories, review of the project of the American Secretary of State William Rogers for solving the Middle East crisis.

The conference was attended by all heads of American diplomatic missions in the Middle East and South-East Asia. It is worth recalling that the American Ambassador in Teheran who was appointed very recently, was before working as the head of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

BRITAIN:

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS REVEAL IRANIAN-SAUDI-JORDANIAN  
INTERFERENCE IN WAR AGAINST OUR PEOPLE

The Times published in its issue of 14th April, 1973 an article on the situation of the army in the Sultanate of Qaboos following the visit of (Lord Carrington), British Defence Secretary, to Oman in that week. The newspaper mentioned the huge aid received by Qaboos from the countries surrounding him. Iran had extended giant helicopters in addition to its backing to the military machineries while Saudi Arabia extended military equipment shipped from Ras Tanourah in addition to financial aid and Abu Dhabi extended recently as a first batch of aid £25 million sterling.

The newspaper added by saying: "that Sultan Qaboos believes that there are about 2,000 revolutionaries spread between the militia forces and groups with strong military organisation. These strong groups fight in groups ranging from forty to eight men and move everywhere." Such statement made by Qaboos now that the number of the revolutionaries amounts to two thousand contradicts with what was said by him last year in al-Hawadeth magazine of Beirut when he said that the number of revolutionaries do not exceed six persons stationed in hills and that at the end of 1972 the revolution would have ended. Now he comes back to increase the number of the fighting revolutionaries and to tell the Annahar newspaper of Beirut that to knock them down needs "a long period which cannot be assessed by us except after years."

The present circumstances of the Sultanate and its acute economic crisis as a result of the huge allocations earmarked in its budget for defence (26 million sterling) including costs of military aircraft, make the war very costly and the government realises the gap between the revenue budget and the expenses. For this reason we find one of the Ministers of Oman says, pointed to the State of Arab Emirates: "We are on the battlefield on their behalf and there is no full appreciation that what is being done for Oman is also being done in their own interests. They must help us develop which will guarantee their stability and our stability too."



It appears that the State of Arab Emirates realises the meaning of such statement and responded to it and the donation by Abu Dhabi last month to the Sultanate of Oman of £25 million sterling was only the start of the road for the alliance of the Arab reactions.

On 15th April the Sunday Telegraph published an article in which it said that a diplomatic report from one of the Gulf Emirates revealed that Jordan had sent thirty military officers to the Sultanate and that it will send others. A similar group of Pakistanis also arrived. An Iranian source announced that the Shah reinforced the Omani air force with a squadron of helicopters and the Sultanate asked Iran to back this with aviation trainers. These reports are confirmed by the fact that one of the Jordanian officers was killed in the battle of Morbat on 19th May, 1972. This was admitted by Jordan and his funeral was officially celebrated. As to the Iranian aid, Qaboos himself announced that he receives huge military backing from the reactionary neighbour (Iran). This statement came in Annahar newspaper of Beirut on 21st March.

The direct interference of Iran in the war now going on against the revolutionaries in the southern part of Oman (Dhofar) was ascertained now. This was confirmed recently and evidently by Prime Minister (Hoveida) when he visited London during the past three weeks. The Economist said in its issue of 19.4.73 that the Omani Government banned recently the entry of any pressmen to visit the Region of Dhofar due to its fears that reports will spread up in the Arab world on the Iranian interference in the Sultanate which may stop the flow of material aid.

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1st MAY - Cont'd from page 2

In 1888 and after the establishment of the Federation of American Workers and under the pressure of the American proletariat, the American authorities were obliged to reopen investigations into the issue of the unionists who were executed and a resolution was issued acquitting them. From then the 1st of May was taken as a symbol of the struggle of the working class against their exploiters in the whole world. After these events the working class waged several struggles and realised wonderful victories. The biggest proof on that was the Great Socialist October Revolution in the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution and other revolutions in the third world.

We today, while celebrating the memory of the struggles of the world working class, we see hundreds of workers and honest nationalists still suffer great torture in the prisons of Kot al-Gallali Beit al-Falag and Jedrah and the echoes of the uprising of March in 1965 and 1972 in Bahrain which came to add a new page to the records of the struggle of the working class in the Arabian Gulf still sound. Moreover, the famous workers strikes in September, 1971 in Muscat and the strikes of Seeh al-Faleh, al-Fuhood and Rustaq in Inner Oman were only part of the revolutionary struggle spreading in the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf which the ruling Arab reactions try to abort in order to continue to absorb the wealths of the area people and to realise more prosperity for them at the expense of the starving and poor masses which reached the conclusion through their own experiment that the only way for realising real victories cannot be achieved except through the organised and armed violence directed against the scum of plotting reactionaries who are linked with world imperialism.

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The martyrdom of these comrades is regarded a catastrophe for the masses of the Yemeni people and our militant Arab masses everywhere and in particular the masses of the revolution of 9th June. The effect of this catastrophe on the masses was great and it was a great loss for the revolution of 14th October and its masses. It was also a painful and dreadful loss to all forces of liberation and the forces of progress and peace in the entire Arab homeland and at the level of the world.

The martyrdom of these comrades came at the end of the meetings of their first diplomatic conference which realised glittering success manifested in the resolutions with which the conference came out and which will, undoubtedly, promote the diplomatic standard of Revolution Yemen abroad and in other words consolidate its international position. The martyrdom of these comrades came at a time in which they were making their trip to the provinces of the republic, which trip was aiming at enlightening and acquainting them with the experiment of the revolution in Democratic Yemen and the nature of the changes and accomplishments realised by the masses under the leadership of the National Front Political Organisation, in order to know and feel the sufferings of the masses, the nature of the problems lived by them and the obstacles standing in the face of their procession and to return back to their combative positions abroad closely linked with the experiment of the revolution and more conversant with the issues of their people and the nature of the problems which face the revolution at this stage. It was a rare experiment and the first of its kind not only in Democratic Yemen but also in the Arab homeland.

The martyrdom of these militants also came at a time in which the Yemeni working class and the masses were preparing to celebrate the 1st of May celebrations - the day of the workers - for which the State and Political Organisation were making preparations conforming with what this day means to the Yemeni working class and the position occupied by it and the role being performed by this class as a vanguard of the revolution during the stage of construction for the future of the Yemeni man.

In addition to all this our assessment of the loss comes through scientific understanding of the circumstances of the Yemeni revolution and the Yemeni society as it is understood that the revolution inherited from colonialism a society sunk in utter backwardness and the rate of educated and cultured elements in it is very small. Therefore, the loss of such a group of cadres and national intelligentsia is a loss for us all.

The martyrdom of these comrades frightened and shocked the revolution of 9th June in Oman and the Arabian Gulf - leaderships, bases and masses - which introduced and still introduces caravans of martyrs.

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POLITICAL COMMENTARY - Cont'd.

These comrades were occupying a prominent place in our hearts all. This was due to the following reasons:-

- 1) Because these martyrs were the sons and militants of the revolution of 14th October and the Yemeni masses;
- 2) Because there was an organic link and dialectical relations between the revolutions of 9th June and 14th October.
- 3) Because these martyrs served and fought for the revolution of 9th June inasmuch as they fought for the Yemeni revolution and masses.

Therefore, our masses which introduced caravans of martyrs, and who had more than twenty martyrs of their prominent cadres fall in the battle of Morbat for instance, knew and highly assessed the loss and great pain for the masses of the Yemeni people and the revolution of October resulting from the martyrdom of these militants. These martyrs did not die and their spirits and principles for which they were martyred will remain a great incentive for the masses of the Yemeni people and the Arab masses to continue the march on their revolutionary path.

The condolences of our masses lie in their belief that this loss will push the Yemeni masses forward with firm steps and concrete revolutionary will on the path of accomplishing the tasks of the stage of the national democratic liberation and the build up of a united democratic Yemen.

The spirits of these comrades will remain immortal and will be the torch to light the road for the procession of the Yemeni revolution.

Tribute and admiration from the masses of 9th June to the militant masses of 14th October and the spirits of all martyrs.